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Security Council

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Letter dated 11 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The perfidious aggression of 10 May 2008 against the Sudanese capital by the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), which was planned, financed and carried out by Chad, is irrefutable confirmation of the veracity of the detailed and accurate information that I have conveyed to you in previous letters. The seven letters my Government addressed to you in 2008 regarding this matter detailed the conspiracy the Government of Chad embarked upon in coordination with JEM. The shameful outcome of that conspiracy was the devastating and suicidal attack perpetuated on the capital, Khartoum, by hired groups that had infiltrated as far as the city of Um Durman. This unprecedented attack on Sudanese territory and the safety and security of its citizens by our neighbour, Chad, using a proxy force of mercenaries and foreigners, confirms the veracity of the information that we have provided the Council over the past months.

As a result of our careful monitoring, the Council has been apprised of the details of this evil plan ever since the Chadian Government and the so-called Justice and Equality Movement began preparing it in January 2008. In my letter of 9 January, I informed you that, in a speech delivered on 5 January at Independence Square in N'Djamena (a copy of which was provided to you), Idriss Deby Itno, the President of Chad, declared that the Chadian armed forces would attack targets inside the Sudan. In my letter of 19 March, following the signing of the Dakar Agreement between the Sudan and Chad, I informed you that, Chad would typically fail to implement agreements. Chad committed its first flagrant violation of that agreement when it began dispatching elements of JEM — including those that betrayed and killed the African Union troops at Haskanita — to engage in acts of sabotage in the Sudan, after President Itno had personally seen to it that they were provided with support in the form of weapons and heavy military equipment.

Chad continued to plan its aggression, which was being monitored by our specialized agencies, stepping up its efforts after the signature of the Dakar Agreement. The Government of Chad hosted a meeting of the Darfurian rebel groups in the Abu Nabaq area from 22 to 24 March 2008. In my letter of 27 March, I informed you that the insurgent Khalil Ibrahim, the head of JEM, had participated in the meeting. At that meeting, it was decided that the Chadian Government would provide additional military and logistical assistance from the Chadian cities of Abashi and Gereida in support of military operations against targets in Darfur and the Sudanese state of Kordofan. I then informed you, in my letter of 31 March, that President Itno continued to personally coordinate with JEM leadership in

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preparation for military operations against Dongola and other cities in the northern province; the Chadian Government had already provided 156 Land Cruisers laden with the military equipment required to carry out the attack, including anti-aircraft missiles. In my letter of 14 April, I informed you of a battle that took place at Jabal Kushkush between our armed forces and a group of 50 Land Cruisers, accompanied by infantry and horsemen, that had crossed the border from Chad. I also recently informed you, in my letter of 5 May, of another shipment of military aid provided by Chad as part of this evil plan.

The pace of preparations quickened in mid-April 2008, after which Chadian aid was delivered across the border to the insurgent Ibrahim Khalil, who managed to transfer a number of Land Cruisers to the borders of Northern Kordofan state, gathering them around the outskirts of the cities of Um Badir, Sodari, Hamrat al-Shaykh, al-Nuhud, Um Sayyalah and al-Ubbayed in Northern Kordofan. Some elements and their vehicles were observed on the road linking Dongola with Abu 'Agil, where they clashed with our armed forces, as well as at Sodari and Jabrat al-Shaykh in the state of Northern Kordofan, which is adjacent to Khartoum.

With the complete support of President Itno, the attacking forces were gathered, equipped and prepared at Abashi, moving out on 18 April 2008 in order to carry out the attack. After the forces had completed their assembly at Um Jaras on 28 April, President Itno spoke to them, urging them to achieve the goal of attacking and occupying the Sudanese capital.

Chadian aggression reached its peak on 10 May when Chad incited those mercenaries to embark on the suicidal, doomed and reckless attempt to infiltrate into the capital, Khartoum. Supported by transport, fuel, ammunition and anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, the attack was aimed at hitting and destroying vital installations in Khartoum and terrorizing civilians. The attackers were met with resolute force by the Sudanese armed forces, acting in defence of the sovereignty of the Sudan, its territory and the security of its citizens. Our armed forces captured vast quantities of weapons, ammunition and other military equipment bearing the insignia of the Chadian Government. Many of the deluded attackers who were captured confessed irrefutably that they were Chadian nationals, thus confirming that the Chadian Government had planned and orchestrated this heinous attack from beginning to end. The Chadian dead were identified by means of their identity documents. It should be noted that the main leaders of the attack were important and well-known officers of the Chadian army, such as Muhammad Salih Jarbu, who was killed at the beginning of the operation, Jadu and Muhammad Darbu, as well as the officer Bisharah Abdallah Fadl, who was also killed in the fighting. Attached to this letter are copies of Fadl's identification cards — one identifying him as a Chadian national and the other as a member of JEM (see annex). This is but a single example that clearly demonstrates that JEM has become an arm of the Chadian security apparatus.

We should also like to inform the Council that, in complicity with JEM, Chad employed a number of underage children in this attack, including Chadian children. They are currently being transferred by the armed forces into the custody of the National Council for Child Welfare of the Ministry of Social Affairs prior to notification of the Red Cross, as required by international law in such situations.

What is truly regrettable is that Chad took these actions despite high hopes that it would adhere to the Dakar Agreement, an agreement to which the Sudan has

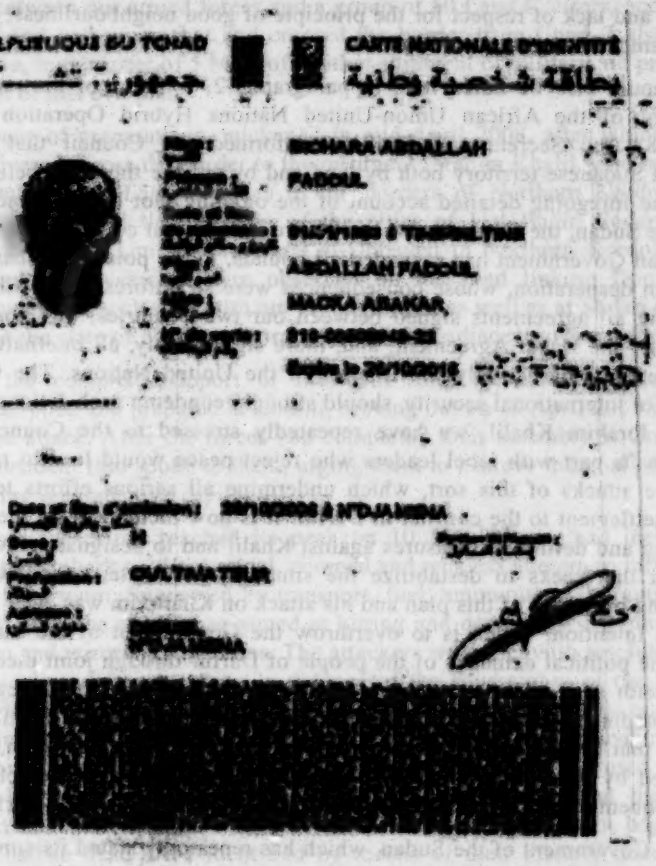
closely adhered. It was on the basis of that agreement that we participated in the meetings of the contact group at Libreville and the Tripoli meeting that followed, while preparations were under way for the next ministerial meeting. Thus Chadian complicity in the failed attack against Khartoum not only reflects Chad's ill intentions and lack of respect for the principle of good neighbourliness, but also its utter contempt for regional mechanisms.

It should also be noted that, in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of his report on the deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2008/98), the Secretary-General had informed the Council that Chad had penetrated Sudanese territory both by land and by air. We therefore believe that, in light of the foregoing detailed account of the ongoing plot by the Chadian regime against the Sudan, the Council now has before it sufficient conclusive evidence that the Chadian Government has exceeded all bounds, to the point of embarking on an act of such desperation, whose consequences were so unforeseeable. Chad persists in violating all agreements signed between our two countries, the most recent of which being the Dakar Agreement, and, more significantly, all international norms and agreements, particularly the Charter of the United Nations. The Council, as custodian of international security, should strongly condemn such actions. As for the insurgent Ibrahim Khalil, we have repeatedly stressed to the Council that any laxness on its part with rebel leaders who reject peace would lead to reckless and destructive attacks of this sort, which undermine all serious efforts to achieve a political settlement to the conflict in Darfur. It is now incumbent on the Council to take strong and definitive measures against Khalil and to designate JEM a terrorist movement that seeks to destabilize the situation and to terrorize civilians. The undertaking by Khalil of this plan and his attack on Khartoum was clear evidence of his stated intention, which is to overthrow the Government of the Sudan, not to achieve the political demands of the people of Darfur through joint mediation. In a meeting with a delegation on 18 April 2008 in the Um Sadayrah region, Khalil rejected mediation, claiming that he was now the sole leader in the field. Falsely believing that he could achieve his goals, his attack against Khartoum, which was condemned by the international community, was designed to pre-empt and rebuff any subsequent efforts aimed at peacefully resolving the question of Darfur.

The Government of the Sudan, which has repeatedly stated its commitment to the agreements it has signed and to a policy of good neighbourliness, exercised great self-restraint and followed the path of reason as it closely monitored the increasingly flagrant plans of aggression by its neighbour Chad, reiterates that Chadian policies and practices seek to undermine all efforts to peacefully resolve the question of Darfur. They gravely threaten regional peace and security, and should be dealt with firmly in order to prevent that from happening. The Sudan should like to emphasize that it reserves the right to defend its territory and citizens in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Finally, I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem **Mohamad**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan
to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 11 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council



رقم العضوية

حركة العدل و المساواة السودانية

Sudan Justice & Equality Movement (JEM)

الإسم : بشاه عبدالله عقيل

Name :

السمة : السفارة السودانية

Position :

إسم الأم :

Mother's name :

مكان و تاريخ الميلاد : [illegible]

Place and Date of Birth :

تاريخ الإصدار 1/ 1/ 2006

Issue Date

حركة العدل و المساواة السودانية

Sudan Justice & Equality Movement (JEM)

The Sudan Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) requests in the name of Justice Equality Humanity and Humanity of those Concerned to afford the bearer every Possible Assistance and Protection, and to allow him / her free Passage without let or Hindrance

تطلب حركة العدل و المساواة السودانية من كل من يهمه الأمر توفير العدل و المساواة و الأخلاق و الإنسانية مساعدة حامل هذه البطاقة و توفير الحماية له أينما وجد ولا عائق دفاعه

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